

TACTICAL SAFETY



Safety program elements that are especially critical in a tactical environment:

- Risk management.
- Accident responsibilities.
- Crew endurance.
- Gunnery operations.
- Night operations.
- Convoy operations.
- Maintenance safety.
- Transportation of hazardous Protect the Force Through Risk

material.

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TACTICAL SAFETY



Safety program elements that are especially critical in a tactical environment:

- POL safety.
- PPE.
- Hearing conservation.
- **Environment** (weather, critters, altitude, political).
- **Bivouac site operations.**
- **Ground guides.**
- Off road vehicle operations.
 Weapons and ammunition safet



In-brief w/unit leaders:

- Deployment info.
- Brief unique requirements.

Cambrala

- Brief subordinates.
- Use info for mission planning.

Mission planning phase:

- Evaluate mission.
- Hazard Protect the Force Through Risk







Safety briefings, meetings, classes:

- Environmental concerns
- Weather related injury prevention
- Convoy Ops
- Wire strikes
- Responsibilities in the event of a Mish
- Weapons/Ammo Safety
- Stove/heater maintenance & Operation
- Load Plans
- Rule of Engagement
- CBT Lifesavers





Pre-deployment checks for adequate PPE:

Cold/wet weather.

Hot/dry weather.







Pre-Convoy/Load out safety:

- Ensure all personnel attend the convoy briefings.
- Ensure all personnel know what the procedures are if they become Protect the Force Through Risk separated from the Convoy. TACT-9



Pre-Convoy/Load out safety CONT... Check the following:

- Driver & assistant driver qualification (NVD, HAZ).
- Crew rest.
- Appropriate maps for each vehicle.
- Emergency equipment.
- Briefed on convoy speeds and Protect the Force Through Risk Madde tances.



Pre-Convoy/Load out safetyCONT... Check the Condition of Vehicles:

- Obvious leaks.
- Serviceable & clean windshields, mirrors, & lights.
- Serviceable tires (tread, inflation, lug nuts, etc.).
- Load security.
- Antennas tied down Force Through Risk Management



TACTICAL PROCEDURES:

- Ensure soldiers know the procedures.
- Accidents vs. Breakdowns
- Determine procedures for notification of higher headquarters in the event of an accident.

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STRIESS.

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DEFINITIONS



• Stress - the bodies reaction to a harmful force, either physical or physiological. It is that state of unbalance between demands made on us from outside sources and our capability to meet those demands. It can lead to fatigue.

Fatigue the result of multiple TACT-16 stresses

TYPES of STRESS



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- <u>Acute</u> short term. Lasts minutes to hours. Usually intense, this is the worst kind.
- Causes irrational behavior"I'm gonna kill someone!"

TYPES of STRESS



• <u>Chronic</u> - long term. Lasts days to

years. Less intense than acute and

hard to detect.

 Long term health degradation problems - Clinical Depression, High Blood Pressure



TYPES of FATIGUE



- Acute short term. Caused by excessive mental and physical activity. Usually relieved with a good night's sleep.
- <u>Chronic</u> long term. Caused when acute fatigue is prolonged. Can be incapacitating. Cannot be relieved with just a good night's sleep.

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CHARACTERISTICS of FATIGUE SANDERS



ACUTE

- Stimulus
- Error in timing
- Accuracy
- Error accumulation
- Easily distracted
- Neglect of secondary tasks
- Inattention

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CHARACTERISTICS of FATIGUE



CHRONIC

- Reaction Time
- Poor judgement
- Irritated
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss
- Insomnia
- Depression

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ACUTE FATIGUE



PREVENTION:

- Physical conditioning be in shape.
- Limit work periods.

TREATMENT:

- Rest
- Natural sleep (unmedicated).

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CHRONIC FATIGUE

PREVENTION:

- Exercise.
- Minimize self-imposed stressors.
- Improve working & living conditions.
- Adequate rest.
- Adequate training.
- Tours of duty.
- Motivation.

CHRONIC FATIGUE



TREATMENT:

- Remove from dangerous duties.
- Leave or Pass.
- Change duties.
- Avoid evacuation psychotherapy.

*If unsure about mentant state seek medical

SLEEP PLANS



Everyone needs sleep (leaders too!) **Benefits of sleep/rest plans:**

- Rested soldiers.
- Higher morale.
- Greater will to fight--alert.
- Continuous operations.

Sleep areas:

- Separate sleep areas (day/night).
- Prohibit vehicles in sleep
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location.

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No clooning in vohicles

WEATHER INJURIES



Prevention is the key!

- Educate soldiers
- Hydration
- Nutrition
- Rest
- Physical conditioning
- Acclimate
- When possible imit



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HEAT INJURIES



Heat Cramps

Symptoms - cramps, excessive sweating, thirst, & dizziness.

Treatment - move to shade, loosen clothing, slowly drink water, seek medical aid if cramps continue.

HEAT INJURIES



Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms - profuse sweating, headaches, weakness, dizziness, loss of appetite, heat cramps, nausea -- vomiting, urge to defecate, chills, rapid breathing, tingling in hands/feet, & rapid breathing.

<u>Treatment</u> - move to shade, loosen clothing/boots, pour water on casualty, slowly drink water, elevate

tegs, seek medicatora ite Force Through Risk

HEAT INJURIES



Heat Stroke

Symptoms - red hot dry skin, stop sweating, headaches, dizziness, nausea -- stomach pain, confusion, weakness, loss of consciousness, seizures, weak & rapid pulse and breathing.

Treatment - move to shade, loosen clothing/boots, immerse in water, elevate legs, slowly drink 1 canteen of cool water, ice packs in neck, groin & underarms, get medical aid: TACT-34

COLD WEATHER INJURIES



Snow Blindness

Symptoms - scratchy eyes, headaches, and pain with light.

Treatment - cover eyes with a dark cloth, and seek medical aid.

COLD WEATHER INJURIES

Chilblain

<u>Symptoms</u> - red swollen skin, skin lesions.

Treatment - warm with body parts and get medical aid.

* Do not rub affected areas.

COLD WEATHER INJURIES



Frostbite

Symptoms - loss of sensation, sudden whitening of skin-tingling, redness or grayish coloring of the skin, blisters & swelling, yellow waxy looking skin, frozen area fell hard like wood.

<u>Treatment</u> - warm with body parts, remove tight clothing/jewelry, cover with blankets and get medical aid.

COLD WEATHER INJURIES



Prevention is the key!

- Educate soldiers
- Hydration/Nutrition
- Proper clothing/equipment
- Rest
- Physical conditioning
- Acclimate
- When possible Protect the Force Through Risk





COLD WEATHER INJURIES

Clean clothes ver-heating osen clothing Dry clothes

WEATHER INJURIES



Dehydration

Symptoms - dizziness, weakness, blurred vision.

Treatment - replace lost water, sip water.

WEATHER INJURIES CONTROLL OF THE ADDRESS CONTROLL OF T



Immersion/Trench Foot

Symptoms - cold- numb- painless, burning shooting pain, pale bluish skin, decreased pulse, blistering and swelling.

Treatment - gradual warming, dry feet, avoid walking, protect from trauma, seek medical aid.

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WEATHER INJURIES

Hypothermia WARNING MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Symptoms - cold shivering steps, core temperature is low, uncoordinated move-ments, shock or coma, body temperature drops.

Treatment - warm liquids if conscious, start life support measures if necessary, get medical aid immediately.

SUMMARY



ELO 5: Types of weather injuries, treatment and prevention

- Hot weather injuries
- -Cold weather Injuries snow blindness, chilblain, frostbite,
- All weather dehydration, Immersion/Trenship to Type Risk Hypothermia





Overall prevention is dependent on:

- Adequate type, number, and location of fire extinguishers.
- Plan for replacement or recharging of expended fire extinguishers.
- Train personnel on proper use of fire extinguishers.
- Proper storage of the lacans



- Maintenance of vehicles and power generation.
- No smoking within 50 feet of flammable, explosives or other combustible material.
- Ammunitions properly stored, segregated, covered and marked.



Tent stoves

- Qualified operators
- Diesel/J8 fuel for M1941 (potbelly) stove
- Mogas for M1950 (yukon) stove
- Fire fighting equipment nearby.
- Pipe extends above tent and has spark arrestor.
- Cleaned daily.
- Never left unattended.



- Fuel trucks grounded as well as vehicles during refuel.
- Fire fighting teams identified and trained.
- Fire extinguishers inspected, serviceable and properly located (ie. Tents, POL points, vehicles, etc,)
- Procedures understood for fuel and ammo storage and delivery ops.



Pre-Accident/Emergency Action Plans:

- All personnel know and understand procedures (rehearse when possible).
- Tailored for the operation and environment.
- Evacuation and recovery could be a matter of life and death!

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Motor pool

- Parking plan
- Grounding of fuel vehicles
- Wheel chocks
- Speed of vehicles
- POL disposal
- Tire cage

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- Tanker-parking
- Vehicle grounding.
- Proper protective equipment.
- Water to wash off personnel contaminated by fuel/POL.



FARRP Operations

- Fire extinguishers
- Grounding and bonding equipment
- Aircraft parking
- Rearm pad procedures
- Ground guiding
- Proper protective equipment



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LZ Set-up

- · Aircraft landing/take-off area, day and night considerations.
 - arrival/departure routes
 - FARP location
 - **Aircraft Parking**
 - terrain(slopes, ruts,

dust)



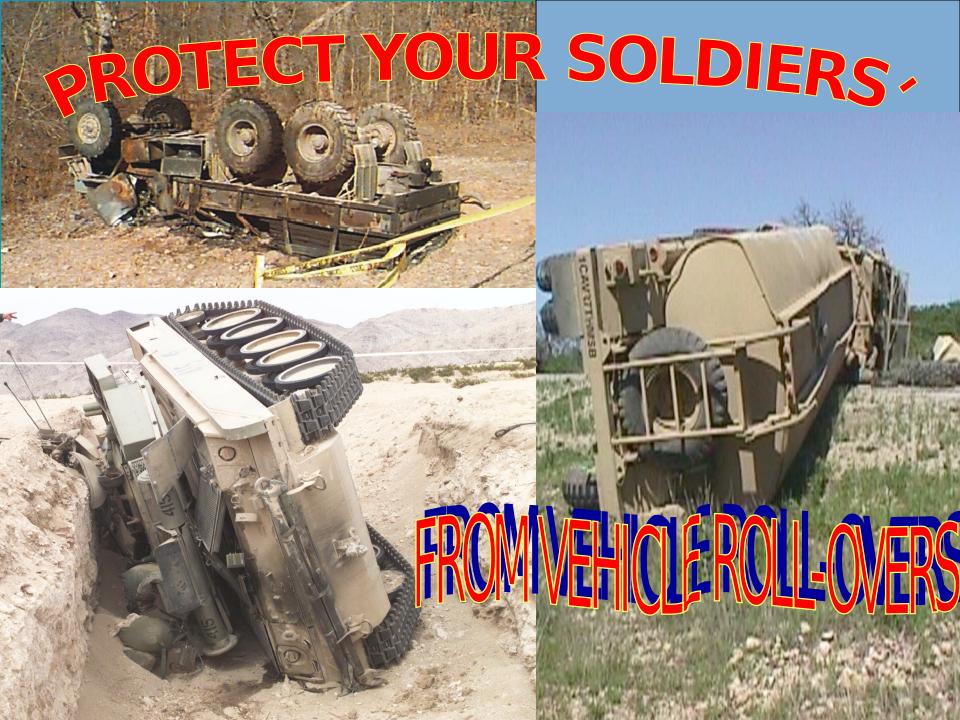
RUN-OVERS



Controls

- Use ground guides inside bivouac & maintenance areas.
- Require drivers to physically check around the vehicle before before moving.
- Perimeter guards at dismount point.
- Establish safe sleep areas.
- Require driver to stop if ground guide instructions are unclear or loses sight.

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ROLL-OVERS Controls



- Conduct recon in daylight.
- Use ground guide in limited visibility.
- Reduce speed.
- Watch the shoulder of the road.
- Properly secure loads.
- Rollover drills.
- Driver's Training & NVD's

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SUMMARY



ELO 6: Fire Prevention Measures

ELO 7: Field/Tactical Site Safety Considerations

ELO 8: Prevention of Run-over and Roll-over Accidents

RE-DEPLOYMENT



Safety Considerations

Plan re-deployment with unit leaders-

- Monitor personnel for "get-home-it is"
- Ensure pilots & drivers have adequate rest.
- Weather
- Vehicle/aircraft condition/inspection

RE-DEPLOYMENT



Safety Considerations Convoy operations:

- Plan for rest stops, meal breaks.
- Assistant drivers, senior occupant briefings.
- Route.
- Road conditions.
- Alternate plan.

RE-DEPLOYMENT



Back in Garrison

- Continue to monitor personnel for "get-home- itis"
 - Failure to follow known procedures
 - Accidents in unloading, motor pool operations
- Fatigue, unwinding on the trip home in **POV**
- Increased potential for alcohol related accidents
- Increased potential for family/domestic **Protect the Force Through Risk** incidents

Management

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Ground Guides

- Training to all drivers & ground guides.
- Require and enforce use of ground guides - escort all vehicles on and off the railcars
- Require one rail-car length from the vehicle they're guiding. Remind ground guides to never walk backwards.



Ground Guides

- Require the use of ground guides when backing or when in congested areas
- Two ground guides when backing or vision is restricted.
- Remind drivers to keep ground guides in view at all time.



Load Teams

- Ensure load teams have appropriate PPE.
- Ensure load teams are properly trained.
- Provide instruction in proper use of tools. Inspect tools, blocking, lashing, spanners, and tow bars for serviceability before use.
- Require all tank turrets and howitzer

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IPower lines

- Keep personnel away from power lines.
- Require antennas be removed or tied down.
- Require use of ball tip protectors.

Drivers

Ensure only qualified drivers move the equipment

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SUMMARY



ELO 9 - Redeployment Safety Considerations

ELO 10 - Identify Rail Load Safety Considerations



QUESTIONS?

